

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT
OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is..... \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up
is..... 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company)..... \$ 50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed..... 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight percent interest..... 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice..... 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six percent interest..... 119,001 98

Premium and other notes bearing six percent interest..... 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid..... 9,685 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten percent interest..... 530 74

Office furniture, iron safe, etc..... 949 45

Revenue stamps..... 45 95

Total..... \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors..... none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due..... none.

3d. " " due..... none.

4th. Losses unadjusted..... none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, policy \$3,000..... 7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force insuring in the aggregate..... 2,152,800 00

Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *dolorum tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. }

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

W.M. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L.S.] S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. }

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNDONNY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office. In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the L.S. day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But the license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—329.

MISCELLANY.

[From Harper's Magazine for February.]

THE BALLAD OF ISHMAEL DAY.

A TRUE NARRATIVE.

One summer morning a daring band
Of rebels rode into Maryland—

Over the prosperous, peaceful farms,

Sending terror and strange alarms,

The clatter of hoofs and the clang of arms.

Fresh from the South, where the hungry pine,

They ate like Pharaoh's starving kine;

They swept the land like devouring surge,

And left their path, to its furthest verge,

Bare as the track of the locust-scorge.

"The rebels are coming!" far and near;

Rang the tidings of dread and fear;

Some paled, and cowered, and sought to hide—

Some stood erect in their fearless pride—

And women shuddered and children cried.

Madam! we are scathless, for we are friends!"

Could traitors trust a traitor? No!

But they favored friend or foe,

But gathered the cattle the farms across,

Flinging back, with a scornful toss:

"If ye are friends, ye can bear the loss!"

Flushed with triumph, and wine, and prey,

They neared the dwelling of Ishmael Day;

A sturdy veteran, gray and old,

With heart of a patriot firm and bold,

Strong and steadfast—unbridled, unbold.

And Ishmael Day, his brave head bare,

His white locks tossed by the morning air,

Fearless of danger, or death, or scars,

Went out to raise by the farm-yard bars,

The dear old flag of the Stripes and Stars.

Preudly, steadily up it flew

Georgerofs with crimson, and white; and blue;

He withered, hand as he shook it free,

May have trembled, but not with fear,

While shouting, the rebels drew near again.

"Halt!" They had seen the hated sign

Floating free from old Ishmael's line—

"Lower that rag!" was their wrathful cry;

"Fire, if it please you—I can but I die!"

One, with a loud defiant laugh,

Left his comrades and neared the staff.

"Down!" came the fearless patriot's cry—

"Dare to lower that flag and die!"

One must bleed for it—you or I!"

But caring not for the stern command,

He drew the halberd with daring hand;

Ping! went the rifle-ball—he came down,

Under the flag he tried to shame—

Old Ishmael Day took careful aim!

Seventy winters and three had shed

Their snow glories on Ishmael's head;

But though cheeks may wither and locks grow gray,

His fame shall be fresh and young alway—

Honor be to old Ishmael Day!

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

UNCLE GODFREY.

TODMORTEN RECTORY.

It was the day before Christmas day, and the Rev. Mr. Latimer was busy finishing his

Christmas sermon, or rather, if we must confess it, a hasty sermon.

The reverend gentleman had just settled

the Coal-club accounts, and that excellent

work of charity had warmed his heart, and

had met him at peace with all the world. The

frost was feathering the window panes; in

the ruts of the Toocmorn lanes the ice lay

like fragments of shivered plate glass; the

twigs of the laurel bushes at the rectory

were frozen over with crystals; and the

robin, puffing out his little crimson breast

sat on the standard rose tree at the study

window, watching, with interest, Mr. Latimer

as he put the new piece into the old garment

The sermon completed, Mr. Latimer

went head foremost into the blanket-club ac-

counts, and soon discovered the pleasing

fact that there was an overplus of seven

pounds ten. All this conducted to make

the worthy young rector extremely cheer-

ful, and in a proper Christmas frame of

mind. He hummed a carol to himself, and

prepared to go out to superintend the

clerk.

But young rectors with large families, if

they have their pleasures, have also their

alloys. The monthly wash had just begun,

and a large screen of steaming sheets is by

no means a conductor of heat, especially

when placed between yourself and the fire;

nor does the necessity of turning these

square acres of linen at fitting intervals con-

duce to the concentration of mind that ac-

counts require.

A cook must have unceasing pleasure in

the savory chemistry of his profession; but

to watch a large saucepan, and stir its con-

tents every quarter of an hour, under pain

of your wife's indignation, is not consistent

with any steady mental labor. Yet all these

small annoyances the Rev. Frederick Latimer

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 24, 1865

London Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
Defences of Canada—Debate on the Irish
Difficulty—Desertions in the British Army.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

Gardes-vous! There has been a debate in the Lords on the defences of Canada. The Government proposes to expend £200,000 on fortifications, but as that is too large a sum to ask for at once, they will begin with fifty thousand, and it is hoped that in five or six years Quebec and Montreal will be in a defensible condition. Why they do not postpone it to the beginning of the twentieth century is more than I can tell.

It is agreed that the British Provinces soon to be united, are at present without any defence whatever. The Canadians show no disposition to defend themselves, and the Home Government is not very rapid in its operations. There is some talk of sending a fleet of gunboats for the lakes, but it will not be done if Mr. Lincoln makes the least objection. Lord Palmerston, who a few years ago had the character of a bully, is now the meekest old man since Moses. Earl Derby is disgusted and does not conceal his belief that a fight is coming which will find the Government unprepared to meet it. The amiable Russell took occasion to reiterate his opinion that the North is fighting for empire, in which he shows no disposition to baulk her; and there is every indication that I have made no mistake in saying that the Government and the Liberal party expect, by means, or under cover of the union of the Provinces, to get rid of Canada altogether; and the £50,000 asked for to fortify Quebec, if it ever be voted, will never be expended.

A question came up respecting the North-western territory and its organization as a Colonial Government, but it went over, and there are many indications that England does not expect to have much more trouble anywhere on the American continent. She has refused to interfere in Europe, and there has just been granted a royal commission to consider the question of withdrawing from the Western coast of Africa, where her settlements are declared to be pests and nuisances.

Only one thing more need be done on this side of the planet, and that is that England should withdraw from Ireland. Otherwise Irishmen will withdraw, as they are doing, until none are left. There was a long debate last night on the Irish question, in which it was declared that the people of Ireland were never so disaffected as now, and it was pretty generally agreed that they had plenty of reason.

There was one point in this debate which may interest you. Free-traders in Parliament admitted that free trade was the ruin of Ireland. She could not compete with England in manufactures, and for this reason was drained of wealth and population. It is the same with all the colonies of England, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have been obliged to protect their own manufactures against being ruined by English competition. This is a hard fact which cannot be got over. The English Chambers of Commerce are making a row about it, but it is of no use. If Ireland had a Parliament of her own, like Canada or the Australian Colonies, its first act would be to attract capital to Ireland, and keep her people at home, by measures of protection. Now every article almost is imported, from a gold watch to a Lucifer match, while the people are idle and starving. Free trade is a fine thing for England no doubt, as it is for any country with great advantages of capital, mines, and other resources, but free trade is a drain upon any country destitute of such advantages. The principle may be carried out to any extent. A farmer in America who sells his produce to clothe an idle family, would do better to go back to the spinning-wheel and domestic loom. If half the people of Ireland could be engaged in manufactures, the other half would find plenty of work on the land at good wages. Of course the political economists will prove that this is all nonsense, but a good many people are trying to see that there are two sides to the question.

The London Times gives us now and then a little story about army desertions in the Federal States, and Mr. Davis thinks that if the absences from the Confederate army would only return, or the women would drive them back with their broomsticks, Gen. Lee might not be obliged to abandon Richmond. But a few nights ago Mr. O'Reilly stated in Parliament that out of 90,000 men recruited for the British army during the Russian war, there were 20,000 deserters. Recruiting in England, with increased pay, and more attention to the comforts of the men, in a time of profound peace which Lord Palmerston is determined shall not be broken, is carried on with great difficulty. The position of a common soldier is looked upon as the last and lowest place to which a man can sink, short of penal servitude. The remarks of Mr. V. Scully, an Irish member, in this debate, may be worth reproducing entire. He made a very short speech, but you will agree that it was very much to the purpose.

Mr. V. Scully thought that the same advice might be given to Irishmen about to enlist in the British army, which *Punch* had given to persons about to marry, which was, "don't (hear)." In his opinion no Irishman should enter the British service. The honorable gentleman had alluded to the Governor of an American State having imported negroes for the war. Let the House take care that they should have no occasion to import white negroes for the same purpose from Dublin. [A laugh.] They were at present losing by emigration 100,000 white negroes a year, and what was worse, those negroes were deserting to the enemy. He stated these things in the interest of England. [A laugh.] He was the best friend of England who pointed out her weaknesses and the means of correcting them. He thought that no Irishman should enlist in the British service, because they did not get fair play. At the siege of Lucknow there was a gunner named Bernard Scully, [a laugh] who blew up the magazine. What was his reward? Two of his children were put into a proselytising establishment, where, being Catholics, they were brought up in what was thought to be the orthodox persuasion. [Hear.] Until there was absolute equality between English, Scotch, and Irish, no soldier would enter the British service with his whole heart and soul.

MONADNOCK

Southern Opinion of Southern Resources.

A careful reading of the leaders which appear from time to time in those rebel journals which are influential in the South, will convince every thinking man that, were it possible for the rebels to view dispassionately their own position, they would con-

ceive it to be nearly as hopeless as we ourselves perceive it to be. There are three great points to which they are now directing their powers of logic and appeal—"negro conscription, the development of their internal manufacturing resources, and the raising of money to pay the expenditures of the war."

The laws under the consideration of the rebel Congress for the conscription of negroes, are advocated by all their leading military men. The letters of Gen. Lee and others, recently published, contain an admission, more or less distinctly stated, that it will be impossible to continue the war much longer by the white force alone, and that the assistance of the slaves is absolutely necessary. Gen. Lee explicitly says: "I think the measure not only expedient but necessary." "I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaxing its capacity." The whole tone of the Southern press, East and West, goes to show that they depend entirely upon their prospective negro force to afford those reinforcements to the army of Lee, without which, even if successful in every battle against Sherman and Grant, it would be impossible for him to hold his own, because Fessenden demoralizes the people when he imagines a case in which necessity would compel us to pay the interest on gold bearing bonds in paper. Heroic remedies may become necessary for the inflation of the currency, but obligations already incurred must be fulfilled at every cost. No nation can be permanently great and strong, in which loose principles of public and private credit prevail, and the successful vindication of Republican principles, as well as the real interests of every American, rich or poor, requires that the Treasury of the United States should be directed wisely, if possible, but honorably, at any rate.

is the strongest of governments in war, as it is the most economical and lightest in peace; it remains to prove that public credit has a wider, firmer basis under a Republican government than under any other—that a Republic is the most trustworthy of governments. This ought to be, and whether it is or not, America is merely a question of the degree of instruction of the people upon the subject of national finances. The people have learned much already, though perhaps the lessons have thus far been rather elementary. What a disgrace it is to have a man for chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means who believes that law can make gold out of paper. A comparison of our management of our resources with Pitt's management of the English Treasury is not pleasant for a Republican. Modern nations do not undertake to pay the principal of their debts, nor is the suspension of specie payments a reproach; it has been too common for that. What is essential is, that no national promise, once given, should be broken, and secondly, that no promise should be made, which, under some conceivable pressure, we might be forced to break. Mr. Fessenden demoralizes the people when he imagines a case in which necessity would compel us to pay the interest on gold bearing bonds in paper. Heroic remedies may become necessary for the inflation of the currency, but obligations already incurred must be fulfilled at every cost. No nation can be permanently great and strong, in which loose principles of public and private credit prevail, and the successful vindication of Republican principles, as well as the real interests of every American, rich or poor, requires that the Treasury of the United States should be directed wisely, if possible, but honorably, at any rate.

Secessionists Rebuked.

"Agate" writes from Washington to the Cincinnati Gazette:

"The biggest fools in the United States have been discovered. They are Secessionists, of course. They live in Nashville, Tennessee, and they do business under the firm name of J. C. French and Company.

"These worthless had one hundred and twenty-three United States bonds, the coupons of which (worth \$1,88 each) had just fallen due. They carried them to a National bank, threw them down, and demanded payment. The bank said 'certainly, but there seems to be quite a quantity of them; please to make up a schedule of numbers and amounts.' The holders refused; gathered up the coupons in great wrath; started straightway to a notary public, and had a separate notice of protest made out for each one of the hundred and twenty-three coupons; affixed to these one hundred and twenty-three notarial papers, as many twenty-five cent Internal Revenue stamps, tied up the whole package and sent it by mail, placing several dollars' worth of postage stamps on it, when it was entitled to come free; and modestly demanding of the Treasurer of the United States the payment of the coupons, with the notorial fees, costs of stamps, postage, etc., amounting in all to over double the value of the coupons themselves.

"The beauty of the whole transaction lies in three points, that the bank never refused payment, and therefore there could be no protest; that the payment by the bank would at any rate have been a matter of legal requirement but of pure courtesy, and therefore there could be no protest; and that the Government cannot be sued, and therefore a protest was useless.

"United States Treasurer Spinner replied to the modest request for the payment of these costs in a model official letter as follows:

"TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, February 25,

"GENTLEMEN—Your extraordinary letter of the 16th inst.—Your extraordinary papers that were attached to the coupons that came enclosed with the letter, as well as the very extraordinary other one hundred and twenty-three missives that preceded the letter, are all before me.

"You say they were protested in accordance with law, as we (you) understand it. Now, it is very evident that you do not understand law at all. You should have consulted a good lawyer. It is not necessary that a maker of a commercial or other pecuniary obligation should have notice of the non-payment of his own paper. It is only necessary that endorsers of such paper should be notified of the non-payment of the obligation of their principal. It should have occurred to you that there was no endorser in these cases; that the United States was the principal, and that a Government cannot be sued, and therefore a protest was useless.

"Then, too, you forgot that the debt was entitled to grace. You in your eagerness to do a right smart thing, jumped on the instant that the day of payment came in sight, and to cap the climax of absurdities, you presented the papers for payment to a party that was under no legal or other obligations to make such payment. I should certainly be led to think that you were Secessionists of the malignant kind, that is grown at the North, and had done this with a view to bring the credit of the United States into bad repute, were the idea not precluded by the fact that you paid a heap of postage gratuitously and unnecessarily, on the packages addressed to me, which, by the law, as I understand it, might well have come free of postage. And then, too, your unnecessarily liberal expenditure of one hundred and twenty-three one-quarter of a dollar revenue stamps, proves that you are really anxious to aid the Government in its endeavor to crush rebels.

"The amount of the coupons you state correctly at \$279.22. I will send you this amount, with a half cent additional, by my draft on New York, or return you all the papers, as you may elect. As to the other and larger claim that you make for costs, the less said about it, and the sooner you charge it to 'profit and loss,' the better.

"Respectfully yours, &c.

"P. A. SPINNER,
Treasurer U. S.

"Messrs. J. C. French & Co., Nashville, Tennessee.

"It has since been ascertained that these parties are malignant Secessionists, and that they have been engaged in such pleased efforts to discredit the United States currency as making a discrimination of ten per cent between it and Kentucky notes, in favor of the latter. Would it be amiss to command Messrs. J. C. French & Co. to the watchful care of the military authorities at Nashville? Meantime, they have the pleasure of knowing that they have spent between three and four hundred dollars for nothing, in a stupid effort to protest United States obligations, and collect a little over one half that sum.

Yules and Gwinn Described by Gen. Sam Houston.

The following dialogue shows the estimate put some years ago by Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, upon Yulee, then a Senator from Florida, and Dr. Gwinn, then a Senator from California, both of whom are now rebels, and the latter of whom has been engaged quite recently in an unsuccessful political intrigue in Mexico.

It is given as obtained directly from one of the parties. It seems that when Senator Hunter, of Virginia, got weary of the ordinary debates and routine business of the Senate, he would sometimes stroll around to Gen. Sam Houston's desk and sit by him, in order to have the benefit of his racy comments upon the men and matters at hand in the way of a quiet chat. On such an occasion the following conversation occurred.

Senator Hunter.—Good morning, General! You seem to be whittling and thinking away as usual. May I trouble you to tell me what you are thinking about?

Gen. Houston.—Well, to be frank, I was just thinking that this little gipsy Jew, Yulee, is the greatest thief in the Senate.

Senator Hunter (laughing)—What makes you think so, General?

Gen. Houston.—Why, don't you see he has just got himself elected Chairman of the Post office Committee, and everybody knows that there is better stealing afforded by that position than by any other in the gift of the Senate. (Here Senator Hunter laughed again, and Gen. Houston, after a pause and profound sigh, continued.) But there is one great safeguard to the Treasury.

Senator Hunter—what is that, General?

Gen. Houston.—Why, he has got Gwin in the Committee with him, and he won't suffer him to steal anything unless it is big enough to divide. (Here Senator Hunter was so convulsed with laughter that he was compelled to get up and return to his own desk, where it took some time to recover his wonted composure.) Chat Grizzell.

Sheridan and Early.

The Times' correspondent under date of March 20th gives the following additional details of the movements of Sheridan and Early: At Fredericks Hall station, a dispatch was found from Early, saying he was about to attack Sheridan's flank with 200 men, at Goochland, but he was too late by 24 hours. The next move was to the Fredericksburg railroad, marching to the two crossings of the South Ann. One was found defended by infantry behind earthworks. A charge was made and the rebels scattered. Their guns were captured. Custer moved toward Ashland, and on the way heard of Early's men again. He promised a reward to the men who captured him. They pushed on with cheer. Captain Burton, of the staff, having the swiftest horse, got up Early's adjutant. Burton thinking the adjutant was Early, demanded his surrender. His answer was a shot that wounded his horse, causing him to fall and fastening the Captain to the ground. Early escaped again, but was finally forced to ford the South Ann at a dangerous place. By this time Picket's division, under Longstreet, was hurried up to near Ashland. His advance was met and driven back. Skirmishing ensued in which first one and then the other was compelled to fall back. General Sheridan finally moved eastward to the Pamunkey, picketing one side and Longstreet the other.

Kilpatrick's Fight with Hampton.

On the morning of the 10th March, Gen. Kilpatrick was encamped about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, and was attacked by the whole of Wade Hampton's cavalry. Hampton commanded in person. The attack was very sudden and fell entirely upon one brigade, which was surprised, and for the time could offer little resistance. Near the portion of the camp which it guarded were Kilpatrick's headquarters, and Kilpatrick himself narrowly escaped capture. He fled from the house in which he was sleeping with his pantaloons and slippers on, two officers following his example. One of his Colonels commanding a brigade and the rest of his officers were in the house, and having no time to escape, secreted themselves. The lady who was in the house when Hampton rode up, whether there were any Yankees concealed inside, answered that there were a couple of wounded soldiers. Beneath these wounded men she had hidden Kilpatrick's flag, sword and coat, and thus saved his personal effects. Hampton at once put a guard over the house and thus rendered it impossible for the soldiers who were inside to escape.

Kilpatrick was driven back to a swamp in rear of his lines. There he re-formed his men, charged the enemy in turn, got possession of his guns again, turned them at once on his headquarters and drove out the rebels. As they were leaving one end of the town Kilpatrick entered by the other, got his flag and tied it on a staff, charged again and completely routed the enemy, leaving sixty-eight of them dead on the field, killing General Aiken and taking a number of prisoners.

Kilpatrick's loss in this affair, killed, wounded and missing, was less than two hundred according to his official report.

The fight and the successful stand made by Kilpatrick after he had been surprised are regarded as among the most gallant deeds of the campaign.

Two other cavalry fights of moment took place, the first February 8th, when the 1st Alabama and 5th Kentucky, of Col. Spencer's brigade, Kilpatrick's command, attacked Gen. Hagan's Alabama brigade composed of the 3d, 9th, 12th and 51st Alabama, captured the general headquarter flag and five other colors, scattering the rebel brigade all over the country. The other action was in the attempt to gain a crossing of the Broad river, some distance above Columbia. Maj. Estes and Capt. Hayes, of Kilpatrick's staff, with a small force, charged through the railroad bridge which the enemy had set on fire and succeeded in saving it.

"Come, don't be timid," said a couple of silly snobs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourselves equal." "We should have to blow out our brains to do that," was the reply.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 73rd year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

March 14, 1864.

The Terrible Accident in New Jersey.

United States Marshal Sherman, of Rhode Island, was a passenger on the Washington train which ran into a Philadelphia train, near Bristol Pa., Tuesday morning. He says that the second fireman of the Washington train, from the force of the collision, had an iron rod bent about his back, pressing him against the boiler and smoke-stack of the locomotive for two hours, until he, by slow degrees, roasted to death. When he was rescued he was still alive, but breathed only a few minutes. Moses Goddard, a Vermont soldier, who was dying of his hurts, remarked to a lady who held him in her arms and endeavored to soothe his last agonies by bathing his face: "That's right, do so Fannie, I have served my three years, and come home to die,"—no doubt thinking he was addressing his wife. One poor fellow on being told by a surgeon who was on the train that he could live but a few hours, sadly replied—"Is it so? Is it a hard case!"

I am but ten days out of Libby Prison, where I have been fifteen months, and I was so full of hope and joy at the thought of seeing my wife and a baby who never

has seen his father. It is a hard case!

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY,..... MARCH 24, 1865

NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall—till further notice.

Im.

Review of News.

It is reported that Sherman's advance has reached and occupied Goldsboro'. The rebel rear guard was encountered on the march from Fayetteville and driven back to the main army, but there was no other fighting. Gen. Lee ordered the holding of Goldsboro' at every hazard, and yet it is evacuated at Sherman's approach without a struggle. It is supposed that Sherman is confronted by an army of 55,000 men.

There appears to be a panic at Richmond and all sorts of rumors reach us from that direction. One is that Davis has abdicated and handed over the remnants of the Confederacy to Gen. Lee, with the injunction to take the best possible care of it. Again the news is that Davis, Lee, and other leaders have lost all hope. This is probably true. Lee looks upon the arming of the slaves as a failure, for the simple reason that Congress delayed the matter too long, besides the failure to make the slaves free renders the plan useless. It is said that Gen. Grant's opinion is that Richmond will be evacuated within the next ten days.

In the South Carolina Legislature it was recently stated that the entire effective force of the Confederacy was only 120,000 men. Official documents from Richmond corroborate this statement.

Gen. Sherman has written from Fayetteville to a friend that he had followed, but with slight variation, the path he marked out before leaving Savannah. He ordered the arsenal at Fayetteville to be blown up, as he hardly thought the Government would need an arsenal in future in either of the Carolinas.

Gen. Palmer is actively engaged in clearing out the guerrillas in Kentucky. He has sent a force under Major C. J. Wilson to hunt them down through Meade, Breckinridge, Hancock and Davies counties. They have discovered the haunts of several gangs of the guerrillas and the names of many who have harbored and aided them. These Gen. Palmer is determined to punish as guerrillas. They have also found that Bill Davidson, the notorious guerrilla, died some days ago of the wounds he received in the skirmish between his men and a portion of the Kentucky State troops, between Cloverport and Hardinsburg.

From Nassau we learn that thirty-six blockade running vessels are lying in the harbor with nothing to do. Fifty warehouses are full of goods, for which there is no sale. Cargoes ordered from England three months ago are arriving there, and the owners are sending them back in the same vessels.

Gold closed in New York on Wednesday at 1554.

We notice that the Cincinnati Gazette speaking of the new quasi religious paper—or rather the old one brought out anew in Louisville under the name of "The Free Christian Commonwealth," calls it "The Commonwealth," without the prefix of "Free" or "Christian." We protest against this unholy use of our name. The Gazette has a large circulation in Kentucky, and as our visits throughout Kentucky are not few, the Commonwealth being known all over the State, we do not wish the stigma attached to our paper which the Louisville sheet must bear and with which the Gazette has branded it. The Louisville paper should have the full benefit of its name and we do beg our exchanges whenever they mention it to give it the title with all the prefixes. We know it is hard thus to give currency to the farce of the paper being in any sense "Free" or "Christian," or to the idea of its working for the common weal—its object is just the contrary. But if it takes the title let it bear it, and as our paper is the "Commonwealth" please give the distinguishing adjectives to the other. Else you will ruin us.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN UNION.—The N. Y. Times says, the late news from Quebec will be apt to mislead those who have not followed the history of the proposed Federal Union. The Canada Assembly has done what was certain from the first—passed the confederation resolutions by an overwhelming majority. But New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island have, informally, rejected the measure. Newfoundland has postponed it; and Nova Scotia shows scarcely any sign of acquiescence. The "Union," therefore, is practically as far off as it was before the late conference was held. New Brunswick is the keystone of the whole projected fabric. Without the co-operation of that province, the relations of the colonies must remain essentially what they have been. The minority of thirty-three that have opposed the scheme in the Canada Assembly are most *rouge* in their politics, and during debates have openly expressed their preference for annexation to the United States.

CIGARS.—We are indebted to Mr. P. Joyce for a sample of fine cigars. We have tried them and pronounce them A No. 1, and would recommend to all who are in want of such an article to call on Mr. J., for he can suit the taste of the most fastidious. He has also just received a large lot of family groceries, which he will sell as low as they can be procured in the city.

We have already inklings of the odium which is to be attempted to be attached to those who favor the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the Union in the coming canvass. In these days of trouble and excitement it is the duty of every lover of his country calmly and fairly to consider the great questions which the course of the rebellion have forced upon the consideration of the people, and to discuss them, if discussion there must be, dispassionately and truthfully. The question of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment has, by the action of the Kentucky Legislature, been made an open question in the State. A large party in the State, who love their State and wish to see its future one of prosperity and peace, believe the removal of Slavery necessary to the accomplishment of this great good. And therefore they will work for it. With them it is a matter of principle—the Union requires it, their beloved Commonwealth requires it, and patriotism responds to the requirement. They will work for what they believe to be their country's interest with consciences void of offence. And they will not be deterred by the attempts already being made to bring them into contempt and to excite the populace against them. As a specimen of the slanders by which the friends of the proposed Amendment will be assailed, we append the following from the Lexington Observer and Reporter:

In the coming canvass for Congress and the Legislature, we hope that every candidate will be put in the state distinctly whether he is for or against the amendment. We can then vote understandingly—those who believe that the negro should be the social and political equal of the white man going in the one direction, while those who maintain the superiority of the white race will take the other, for disguise it as they may, this is the true issue which the framers and friends of the amendment are now forcing upon the country. The friends of the amendment in Kentucky are making no disguise whatever of the true issue of the question before the country—they have spoken boldly and veiled nothing of their belief or desires. For their country's good they desire the emancipation of the slave. But to say that this shows a belief in the social and political equality of the negro with the white man, is stuff, and of the vilest kind, for it is mixed with the express purpose of poisoning the minds of the people against the advocates of the great measure proposed for the salvation of the Union. There can by no possible stretch of the imagination be shewn a necessary connection between emancipation and this social and political equality. It is a mere assertion, with nothing in fact or reason to support it. The Observer cannot point to a single advocate in Kentucky who holds the belief which it attributes to all of them. The charge is gotten up for effect, and no one will despise more heartily the fool who believes it than will the Observer and Reporter.

In his late message to the Confederate Congress, Jeff. Davis speaks of a proposed interview between Generals Grant and Lee for the purpose of entering into negotiations for peace. General Grant declined the interview on the ground of having no authority to accede to it, his power extending only to making a convention on subjects purely of a military character. Davis, it appears, gave Lee power to act as he thought best, enjoining upon him to "enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least a temporary suspension of hostilities." Of course such an arrangement was impossible; it would have been affording an advantage to the South which could in no wise have been granted. Yet because the Convention was not allowed, Davis complains that "the Government of the United States will not treat or make any terms or agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities." The falsity of this assertion is well known to our people. But it is promulgated for the purpose of exciting the South against our Government and to incite them to further sacrifices by the belief that there is no hope of reconciliation with the Federal Government save through the continuance of this bloody contest. The fact is, as Davis knows, that nothing is asked of the South—no sacrifice of principle, no step involving their manliness or courage or self-respect but the mere ceasing of the contest and returning to their allegiance to their native country. Sympathizers with the rebellion in our midst should remember the terms which Mr. Lincoln has again and again offered to the South. All that he asks is that they shall lay down their arms and seek their old places in the world-honored Union, pledging them an honorable and cordial reception. An amnesty has been proclaimed and its terms in every case fulfilled; never has a rebel been refused its benefits. If the South longer suffers, the fault is theirs; if the war must longer continue and more blood be shed, the responsibility is theirs. A pardon is offered and the restoration to all the rights of American citizens is assured, but they will not accept the boon. If they will be misled by the arch-traitor and deceiver Davis, the fault is theirs—our Government is clear of all blame.

By the request of Jeff. Davis the rebel Congress postponed its adjournment which was set for the 11th inst., for a few days, in order to consider certain matters which he wished to place before them. His message has been published. He speaks in a very doleful tone and acknowledges the desperate straits in which the Confederacy finds itself. He says the country is environed with perils and threatened by calamities, and that the Capital of the Confederate States is in greater danger than it has been, tofore been during the war. This, of course, is no news to us, but it is something for Davis to acknowledge it all, and we may well believe his condition desperate when he is thus forced to tell the people of the ruin that is awaiting them. His former mes-

sages have been little else but blatant bragadocio and base slanders of our country and its armies; but in this one these characteristics are almost entirely wanting. He speaks of hope for the rebellion, but it rests only on an entire change in the actions of his people. He says the only hope is in the "prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy to the achievement of our liberties and independence." And to secure this he calls for more stringent measures to be adopted by Congress. It will surely puzzle the honorable body to adopt or invent any more stringent measures than have already been enacted, and if they have so far failed to bring out the resources of men and money in the Confederacy, what hope of success in accomplishing it is now left them? Wholesale conscriptions have been ordered and enforced at the point of the bayonet and the teeth of the blood-hound, and property of all kinds has been ruthlessly impressed. If in the halcyon days of the Confederacy they were obliged to resort to such means to develop its resources, what can be done now in its darkness and gloom? If when hope beat high in every heart and the pride of establishing a great nation inspired the people, men had to be forced into the army and their property torn from them, what hope can there be in these resources now when the Confederacy lies in ruins and the spirit of the people is broken? Jeff. Davis may scold his Congress for their long deliberation and protracted debates as much as he pleases—they cannot help him. They have done what he asked in his message, given him gold to purchase food for the army and suspended the writ of habeas corpus. But to what good? The gold must be impressed—as the Richmond organ has recommended, taken by the Government from the Virginia banks. And if, as Davis says, his subjects have hidden away their property to save it from impressment, so will they also hide their gold. Judging by the confessions, and censures, and requirements of this message, the Confederacy is truly in a desperate condition, and as the "message may be regarded as about the last effort of Jeff. Davis to inspire hope in the tottering Confederacy."

Gen. Pleasanton.

We are pleased to see, says the Philadelphia North American that this brave and useful officer has been appointed to the command of the important Military District of Kansas, which comprehends the suppression of the Indian hostilities on the great plains, the protection of the overland emigrant trail, and operations against guerrillas and rebels on the borders of Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Gen. Pleasanton is a veteran cavalry officer, and has seen hard service in the campaigns in Virginia and Missouri. In Virginia he was one of our most successful cavalry generals against the rebels and every where he has shown himself a prompt, bold, dashing officer. He is a Philadelphian, and has been detained at home for several weeks by severe illness, but he has recovered, and is once more in the saddle in his western field of duty. It is to such officers that we owe the discipline and efficiency of our cavalry in this war. General Pleasanton is a graduate of West Point, a veteran of the regular army, and a model of a cavalry leader. Against the swift and expert Indian horseman of the plains he is just the man for a commander.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—Secretary McCullough has undertaken, at the suggestion of the Senate, a task which promises at once to signalize his accession to the Treasury, and to render a most essential service to the commercial and financial interest of the country. He is preparing a compact statement of our import and export trade, up to January of the present year, distinguishing the movement of gold and of other export staples. The report will furnish a comparison of the trade of the country for a period of four years previous to the war, with that of the last four years. The Secretary's statement will also supply a reliable basis on which to estimate the present financial condition of the country. We cannot too strongly commend this departmental undertaking, and on we will doubt the thoroughness with which it will be carried out.

Gen. Thomas, in his official report of his autumn campaign, says, to Gen. Palmer and his command is accorded the credit of giving Hood's army the last blow at a distance of over two hundred miles from where we first struck the enemy on the 18th of December, near Nashville.

He says: To all my commanders, Maj.

Gens. Schofield, Rousseau, Smith and others,

and to Brig. Gen. Wood and their officers

and men, I give thanks and gratitude for

their generous sacrifices and many endurance

under the trying ordeal and in all instances.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to an

army which, hastily made up from frag-

ments of then separate commands, can suc-

cessfully contend against a force numeri-

ally greater than itself, and of more thorough-

ly solid organization, inflicting on it most

crushing defeat—almost annihilation.

Gen. Godey's Lady's Book for April has

been received. It is a beautiful and inter-

esting number. The Recognition, a very fine

line engraving, is well worth the price of the

entire number, while among the list of con-

tributors we notice the names of Marion

Harland, Mrs. M. V. Victor, Caroline Orne

and other well known writers. The colored

fashions and the patterns of spring bonnets,

together with their descriptions are of their

usual interest to the ladies.

The man who plants a birch tree near a

school house little knows what he is confer-

ring on posterity.

Since the adoption of the emancipation ordinance in Missouri there has, says the Louisville Journal, been quite a revival of emigration to the State, and the value of property has greatly increased. We learn that a steady stream of capitalists is pouring into the State, seeking farms and places of settlement. The leading citizens of Missouri now generally believe that the universal establishment of the system of free labor there will give new vigor to every department of wealth and industry. Missouri is more peaceable now than it has been for two years, and there is rapidly developing among the people a community of sentiment and interest which promises a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in the State. When the complications incident to the present unsettled condition of slavery in Kentucky shall be removed by general emancipation, we too may expect to enjoy a more favorable prospect for peace and pro-

gress.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 3.

The South Imperiled by its own Armies.

The Southern character embodies every element of military superiority; a highly developed physique; moral and physical courage; expert horsemanship; skill with firearms, and all the higher chivalric and martial qualities. But it also embraces an element which seriously impairs the whole. There are no men in the world so ill-adapted to discipline, or who are so restive under its exercise.

We are now suffering the evil effects of this trait of character. Reverses in the field, and trials to the cause, speedily, develop all the worst evils which result from the want of thorough discipline. The primary cause of the temporary adversity which, for the moment, overhangs us, is the absence of that high military discipline which is so necessary to the efficiency of great armies. This absence of discipline is not chargeable to our commanders, or to officers of the higher grades; but it results from the principle upon which the military forces of the Confederacy were organized in the first instance.

Many facts might be adduced to show the absence of discipline in the Confederate armies; and many instances given of the evil to the military service and to the cause itself resulting therefrom. In some large districts of country the effects of this condition of things is mournful. The evil is observable chiefly in the cavalry; and the damage suffered by the country is very serious. There is even danger that large districts of country may be subjugated by our own straggling and undisciplined troops, and their inhabitants reduced to a prey despotism in any shape, even from the hands of the Yankees, rather than endure the wrongs, outrages and insults habitually inflicted upon them by this class of our own troops.

The want of troops is a serious one; but yet, we are inclined to think that more strength could be imparted to our military force, and more confidence inspired in our people, by improving the discipline of the army, than can result from any of the laws now maturing designed to augment the numbers we have in the field.

3. A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives a relief almost instantaneous, and is without disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. For sale by Druggists.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Special Com'r.

March 21, 1865-ta.

* Louisville Journal, Lexington Observer & Reporter, and National Unionist insert two times each and send bills to this office.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL General's office, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865.

Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give immediate attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

*BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft in the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned, and to serve for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and

caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington,

this eleventh day of March, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

"Secretary of State."

The records and acts of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

Attest: G. W. G

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-1st.]

W A R N E R ,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1863-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office

May 6, 1863-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1863-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He will ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNELL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and POKER, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or river, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 2d twt.

S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 3d or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoop or slanting in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and is in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-34s.

WANTED.—VOLUNTEERS!

LIEUTENANT S. F. ELWOOD formerly of the 139th O. V. I., wants 20 men to fill his Company for the 189th O. V. I.

Boys enlist with veteran officers and get \$350 three hundred and fifty dollars cash bounty, and \$100 one hundred dollars Government bounty.

Office No. 152½ Walnut street near 4th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Feb. 1, 1864-1t-1s.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-Im.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.

In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court day, on credits for sale, of \$12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wissahickon Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at same place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELDELOH, Commissioner.

FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1863-tf.

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All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He will ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNELL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and POKER, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or river, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 2d twt.

S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 3d or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoop or slanting in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and is in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-34s.

WANTED.—VOLUNTEERS!

LIEUTENANT S. F. ELWOOD formerly of the 139th O. V. I., wants 20 men to fill his Company for the 189th O. V. I.

Boys enlist with veteran